









### 蘇聯代表馬立克致書聯合國秘書處 要求公佈民主法協反細菌戰呼籲書

【莫斯科二十七日電】蘇聯代表馬立克於五月二十六日致書聯合國秘書處，要求公佈民主法協反細菌戰呼籲書。馬立克在信中說：蘇聯政府已經收到民主法協發出的呼籲書，要求各國政府採取措施，防止細菌戰的發生。馬立克說，蘇聯政府已經採取了措施，防止細菌戰的發生，並呼籲各國政府採取同樣的措施。馬立克說，蘇聯政府已經採取了措施，防止細菌戰的發生，並呼籲各國政府採取同樣的措施。

### 吉田政府非法逮捕島田政雄被高橋正夫 我全國文聯提出嚴重抗議

【東京二十七日電】日本全國文聯於五月二十六日提出嚴重抗議，指責吉田政府非法逮捕島田政雄。文聯說，島田政雄是一個著名的作家，他的被捕是非法的。文聯說，島田政雄是一個著名的作家，他的被捕是非法的。文聯說，島田政雄是一個著名的作家，他的被捕是非法的。

### 蘇聯大量製成兒童影片 「欽差大臣」等即將出版

【莫斯科二十七日電】蘇聯政府已經製成大量的兒童影片，包括「欽差大臣」等。這些影片將於近期內出版。蘇聯政府說，這些影片是為了教育兒童，並提高他們的道德水平。蘇聯政府說，這些影片是為了教育兒童，並提高他們的道德水平。

### 日本大阪學生示威遊行 抗議「防止破壞活動法」

【大阪二十七日電】日本大阪學生於五月二十六日舉行示威遊行，抗議日本政府頒布「防止破壞活動法」。學生們說，這部法律是非法的，並呼籲政府廢除它。學生們說，這部法律是非法的，並呼籲政府廢除它。

### 東京 血染東京人民廣場

【東京二十七日電】東京人民廣場於五月二十六日發生流血事件，造成多人傷亡。據悉，這是一起政治事件，與當前的政治局勢有關。據悉，這是一起政治事件，與當前的政治局勢有關。

### 我怎樣訪問了美國空軍戰俘 浦熙修

我怎樣訪問了美國空軍戰俘，這是一個關於戰爭和和平的故事。浦熙修在文章中描述了她與美國空軍戰俘的接觸，以及他們在戰俘營中的生活。浦熙修在文章中描述了她與美國空軍戰俘的接觸，以及他們在戰俘營中的生活。

### 兒童過着幸福的生活 兒童福利事業蓬勃發展

兒童過着幸福的生活，兒童福利事業蓬勃發展。這篇文章介紹了中國兒童福利事業的發展情況，以及兒童們的幸福生活。這篇文章介紹了中國兒童福利事業的發展情況，以及兒童們的幸福生活。

### 抗議波恩政府簽訂罪惡協定新浪潮 證明了德國人民爭取締結和約決心

抗議波恩政府簽訂罪惡協定新浪潮，證明了德國人民爭取締結和約決心。這篇文章報導了德國人民對波恩政府簽訂罪惡協定的抗議活動，以及他們對締結和約的決心。這篇文章報導了德國人民對波恩政府簽訂罪惡協定的抗議活動，以及他們對締結和約的決心。

### 美國鬼子滾回去 美國鬼子滾回去

美國鬼子滾回去，美國鬼子滾回去。這篇文章呼籲美國軍隊從中國撤出，並恢復中國的領土完整。這篇文章呼籲美國軍隊從中國撤出，並恢復中國的領土完整。

### 血染東京人民廣場 血染東京人民廣場

血染東京人民廣場，血染東京人民廣場。這篇文章報導了東京人民廣場發生的流血事件，並呼籲政府調查真相。這篇文章報導了東京人民廣場發生的流血事件，並呼籲政府調查真相。

### 所謂「歐洲防務集團」條約簽字 由於歐洲人民反對和美英法之間的矛盾

所謂「歐洲防務集團」條約簽字，由於歐洲人民反對和美英法之間的矛盾。這篇文章分析瞭「歐洲防務集團」條約簽字的背景，以及歐洲人民對該條約的反對。這篇文章分析瞭「歐洲防務集團」條約簽字的背景，以及歐洲人民對該條約的反對。

### 侵略性條約的實現仍是困難重重 侵略性條約的實現仍是困難重重

侵略性條約的實現仍是困難重重，侵略性條約的實現仍是困難重重。這篇文章討論瞭侵略性條約實現的困難，以及國際社會對此的關注。這篇文章討論瞭侵略性條約實現的困難，以及國際社會對此的關注。

### 向母親們提出三項保證 向母親們提出三項保證

向母親們提出三項保證，向母親們提出三項保證。這篇文章向母親們提出了三項保證，以確保她們的孩子能夠得到良好的教育和照顧。這篇文章向母親們提出了三項保證，以確保她們的孩子能夠得到良好的教育和照顧。

### 棉紡二廠托兒所提保證 棉紡二廠托兒所提保證

棉紡二廠托兒所提保證，棉紡二廠托兒所提保證。這篇文章報導了棉紡二廠托兒所提出的保證，以及該所對兒童的照顧情況。這篇文章報導了棉紡二廠托兒所提出的保證，以及該所對兒童的照顧情況。

### 做好夏季清潔衛生工作 做好夏季清潔衛生工作

做好夏季清潔衛生工作，做好夏季清潔衛生工作。這篇文章呼籲公眾做好夏季清潔衛生工作，以預防疾病的發生。這篇文章呼籲公眾做好夏季清潔衛生工作，以預防疾病的發生。

### 請讀者來信 請讀者來信

請讀者來信，請讀者來信。這篇文章歡迎讀者來信，並表示將對來信進行處理。這篇文章歡迎讀者來信，並表示將對來信進行處理。

### 新時代新兒童 新時代新兒童

新時代新兒童，新時代新兒童。這篇文章介紹了「新時代新兒童」活動的內容，以及該活動對兒童的影響。這篇文章介紹了「新時代新兒童」活動的內容，以及該活動對兒童的影響。

### 浦口道派出所界內居民 協助修繕的居民填水坑

浦口道派出所界內居民，協助修繕的居民填水坑。這篇文章報導了浦口道派出所界內居民協助修繕水坑的情況，以及該項工作的進展。這篇文章報導了浦口道派出所界內居民協助修繕水坑的情況，以及該項工作的進展。

### 三區天移村婦女劉金珍等 填平三十年來的臭水坑

三區天移村婦女劉金珍等，填平三十年來的臭水坑。這篇文章報導了三區天移村婦女填平臭水坑的經過，以及該項工作的意義。這篇文章報導了三區天移村婦女填平臭水坑的經過，以及該項工作的意義。

### 做好夏季清潔衛生工作 做好夏季清潔衛生工作

做好夏季清潔衛生工作，做好夏季清潔衛生工作。這篇文章呼籲公眾做好夏季清潔衛生工作，以預防疾病的發生。這篇文章呼籲公眾做好夏季清潔衛生工作，以預防疾病的發生。



「朝中專家記者聯合訪問團」  
訪問美國戰俘伊納克筆錄

美國空軍戰俘伊納克在訪問筆錄  
新華社記者王曉籟



「朝中專家記者聯合訪問團」全體團員合影  
新華社記者王曉籟

行過三十次普通任務及兩次投擲細菌彈的任務。  
2 你是在什麼時候，什麼地方以及如何被俘的？

答：一九五二年一月十三日的晚上，我們最後的一次飛行中，和我們一塊飛行的有兩架飛機，一架是美軍的P-51，另一架是美軍的F-84。我們是在美軍的基地附近被俘的。當時，我們正在執行一項任務，在一個美軍基地上空投擲燃燒彈。在投擲完燃燒彈後，我們開始返航。在返航途中，我們發現美軍的飛機正在追擊我們。我們試圖躲避，但美軍的飛機緊追不捨。最後，我們被美軍的飛機擊中，飛機墜毀。我們被俘後，被關押在一個美軍基地。在關押期間，我們受到了美軍的嚴厲審問。美軍試圖從我們口中得知有關中國空軍的情報。但我們堅守秘密，沒有透露任何情報。美軍對我們的審問持續了數天。最後，美軍決定將我們釋放。在釋放前，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。在釋放後，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。在釋放後，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。

3 你是在什麼時候和如何受到細菌戰訓練的？

答：一九五一年八月二十五日下午一時到三時，我們在日本海軍學校聽過一次講課。講課的內容是關於細菌戰的。講課是由一個美軍的專家講的。他講了關於細菌戰的理論和實踐。他講了細菌戰的歷史，以及細菌戰的未來。他講了細菌戰的各種方法，以及細菌戰的各種武器。他講了細菌戰的各種防禦措施，以及細菌戰的各種治療方法。他講了細菌戰的各種情報，以及細菌戰的各種策劃。他講了細菌戰的各種執行，以及細菌戰的各種評估。他講了細菌戰的各種總結，以及細菌戰的各種反思。他講了細菌戰的各種經驗，以及細菌戰的各種教訓。他講了細菌戰的各種啟示，以及細菌戰的各種警告。他講了細菌戰的各種呼籲，以及細菌戰的各種行動。他講了細菌戰的各種希望，以及細菌戰的各種未來。他講了細菌戰的各種責任，以及細菌戰的各種使命。他講了細菌戰的各種榮譽，以及細菌戰的各種光榮。他講了細菌戰的各種尊嚴，以及細菌戰的各種名譽。他講了細菌戰的各種價值，以及細菌戰的各種意義。他講了細菌戰的各種貢獻，以及細菌戰的各種成就。他講了細菌戰的各種偉大，以及細菌戰的各種神聖。他講了細菌戰的各種崇高，以及細菌戰的各種偉大。他講了細菌戰的各種光榮，以及細菌戰的各種神聖。他講了細菌戰的各種尊嚴，以及細菌戰的各種名譽。他講了細菌戰的各種價值，以及細菌戰的各種意義。他講了細菌戰的各種貢獻，以及細菌戰的各種成就。他講了細菌戰的各種偉大，以及細菌戰的各種神聖。他講了細菌戰的各種崇高，以及細菌戰的各種偉大。

and Sergeant Campbell as engineer. I was navigator. We flew in B-24 No. 600 and were ordered to bomb the railroad yards at Chungju. We took off from Kusan at 2145 hours and at 2330 hours we were over the target where we were hit by anti-aircraft fire at an altitude of 15,000 feet. We began to lose height rapidly and at 2335 hours I bailed out, approximately 10 miles northwest of Sunan. I left the plane at an approximate altitude of 1500 feet and due to the fact that I could not find my parachute, I opened it at about 50 feet from the ground. Almost instantaneously I hit the ground where I remained my parachute. My first thought was to escape, but the terrain made this impossible and I was soon surrounded by members of a Chinese People's Volunteer Unit. The airplane had crashed, and was burning about half a mile away. I was told Lieutenant Quinn had also landed safely. I met him at Pyongyang on the last day of January.

5 你被送到俘虜營以後所受到的待遇如何？對此你有什么感想？

答：到俘虜營後，我受到良好的待遇。我們被關押在一個俘虜營。在俘虜營中，我們受到了美軍的嚴厲審問。美軍試圖從我們口中得知有關中國空軍的情報。但我們堅守秘密，沒有透露任何情報。美軍對我們的審問持續了數天。最後，美軍決定將我們釋放。在釋放前，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。在釋放後，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。在釋放後，我們被關押在一個美軍基地。

On January 6, 1952, at 1900 hours, I attended a briefing at the Third Bomb Group Briefing Room at Kusan. We were briefed by Captain Gilbert Carey, Group Briefing Officer. There were twenty-four crew to fly that night. Our crew Captain William Ames, pilot Sergeant Richard Tracy, gunner and I were briefed to fly our mission on Green 8 route, between Pyongyang and Samson. Our takeoff time was to be 0200, the 7th of January.

At 0200 hours, January 7, Captain Ames and I reported to Group Operations Office to see if any changes had been made in our orders. This is a usual procedure. At this time, Captain Robert Stuart of Group Operations gave us a secret change in orders. He explained that we were to drop two germ bombs at Hwangju. He told us that the two oil-bomb wing bombs (of our plane) were germ bombs to be dropped at Hwangju at a maximum altitude of five hundred feet and a maximum airspeed of two hundred miles per hour. He said that the bombs

checked for us. The rest of the information we received at this time was the same as on the 6th of January and the same briefing officer. We took off at 0200 hours and in the Samson area we let down to one thousand feet. We proceeded north of Chungju and let down to five hundred feet, several miles from Chungju coming over the town at an altitude of five hundred feet at an airspeed of one hundred and ninety miles per hour we dropped four germ bombs in the western sector of Chungju at 0410 hours and proceeded south to the point on the highway and railway five miles north of Hwangju where we dropped our remaining bombs at fifteen hundred feet.

After having been brought to the POW camp, I have received good treatment. I have received warm clothing, good food of adequate quantity, medical treatment tobacco sugar, special meals on holidays, toilet articles and many other kindnesses. Now that the warm weather has come I have received summer clothing. I feel the treatment I received is humane and very reasonable and the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer have adopted a correct and noble attitude.

Kenneth L. Enck  
8 May 1952

power ramping from which I was recalled to active duty for the Korean War. It was sent to the Far East in the middle of August, 1951, arriving in Korea in September. My base was Kusan. My outfit was the 8th Bomber Squadron, Lt. Col. Leahy, commanding, Third Bomb Group, Colonel Morgan commanding, Third Bomb Wing, Colonel Chown commanding all of the Fifth Air Force.

I have flown thirty-two missions in Korea, all in B-24s. Our missions were primarily against supply routes -- vehicles, trains, highways, bridges, railroad yards and airfields. I had thirty ordinary missions and two germ bombing missions.

On our last flight on the night of January 13, 1952, I flew with First Lieutenant Quinns as pilot, Lt. Downes as navigator and myself as co-pilot. We were to drop two germ bombs at Hwangju. We took off at 0200 hours and in the Samson area we let down to one thousand feet. We proceeded north of Chungju and let down to five hundred feet, several miles from Chungju coming over the town at an altitude of five hundred feet at an airspeed of one hundred and ninety miles per hour we dropped four germ bombs in the western sector of Chungju at 0410 hours and proceeded south to the point on the highway and railway five miles north of Hwangju where we dropped our remaining bombs at fifteen hundred feet.

Mr. Wilson talked on various weapons of bacterial warfare. He mentioned that you could carry bombs that looked like ordinary bombs but were filled with insects and germs and would open on contact with the ground, to release their cargo. You could carry not only these regular bombs but also cardboard containers which would carry germs and insects and also burst open on contact with the ground. You could drop parachute containers containing small animals, rabbits, chickens, cats, dogs and insects. These small animals could also be released from ship to shore behind the enemy lines. Another method is to spray germ-laden dust directly from an aircraft. You can also drop germs in containers on lakes, rivers, canals, streams, the water used by human beings and animals. You could also drop germ-laden articles such as toothbrushes, handkerchiefs, clothing, food, etc.

regained about 1500 feet altitude and dropped the regular bombs on the highway close together. Normally approximately 1500 feet regarded as the minimum dropping altitude for five hundred pound bombs.

We returned to Kusan at 0400 hours. At debriefing after the mission we reported to the enlisted man from Group Intelligence. Apart from routine matters we reported that we had dropped two five hundred pound bombs at Hwangju and eight five hundred pound bombs north of Hwangju on the highway and railway.

On the 10th of January 7, we again solidified with Captain Ames and Sergeant Tracy on plane 247, Green 8 route. We were due to take off at 0200 hours next morning. At 0200 hours, January 11, Captain Ames and I reported to Group Operations Office and again we were told that we were to drop germ bombs. This time we were to drop four germ bombs at Chungju. The bombs were to be carried in both the oil-bomb and oil-bomb wings and as before they were to be

Regarding the questions raised by the Press I wish to state the following:

1 My name is Kenneth L. Enck, First Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. My serial number is A-2049988.

I was born on the 14th of January, 1925, in Washington, Pennsylvania. At present, I am living in Youngstown, Ohio, 18 South Osborne Street, with my mother, brother, sister, and brother-in-law. I graduated from High School in January, 1943, worked in a steel mill, and joined the U.S. Army Air Force on June 7, 1943. After training in basic, gunnery, and navigation, I was trained as a B-24 navigator at Casper, Wyoming and Langley Field, Virginia. I served in China and Okinawa during World War II, flying twenty-one missions. After leaving the service in 1947, I worked in a steel mill and had two years at College. Then I took a job with an electric

On August 24, 1951, from one o'clock to three o'clock in the afternoon I attended a lecture given at the ground school at Incheon, Japan. This lecture was on bacterial warfare and was given by a civilian, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson emphasized that this lecture was highly secret and we were not to divulge its contents to anyone. The lecture was attended by about twenty-five personnel, ten pilots and fifteen navigators. Of the pilots I recall First Lieutenant Guy Broughton, Captain Frank Lemak, and First Lieutenant Eldon Schmidt. Among the navigators I remember First Lieutenant Emmett Hardy, First Lieutenant Ray DeGaul, First Lieutenant Ronald Brown, Second Lieutenant Larry Zilinski, Second Lieutenant John Larson, First Lieutenant Charles Garvin and Captain Kenneth Carson, apart from myself.

was already loaded and checked hours and that after we dropped the two germ bombs we were to get out of the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to base. We were to report at debriefing that these two germ bombs were dud in order to maintain secrecy.

We picked up Sergeant Tracy at Squadron Operations and proceeded to the plane, B-24 No. 247. There was a good team atmosphere at the aircraft, and he told us not to let the wing bombs as they were already checked for us, which we already knew. This was very unusual, since we were to drop two germ bombs on the highway and railway. Besides the two germ bombs on the oil-bomb wings, there were two regular five hundred pound bombs on the oil-bomb wings.

We took off at 0200 hours and went directly to Hwangju. In the Samson area we let down to five hundred feet and at two hundred miles per hour we dropped the two germ bombs at the western edge of Hwangju at 0410 hours. I recorded them as two five hundred pound bombs. We proceeded five miles northward and

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# 美國空軍戰俘奎恩 關於細菌戰的補充口供

【本報訊】美國空軍戰俘奎恩，在東京法庭審理關於細菌戰的補充口供如下：

奎恩在東京法庭審理關於細菌戰的補充口供如下：

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### 中央信託局北京信託商行

自六月一日起拍賣下列物資

- 廢舊汽車
- 廢舊器材
- 五金電料

西口內本行

### 降低商品價格·大量供應·歡迎選購

品名	單位	數量	產地	備註
硬油	噸	150萬	鞍山產	草裝連皮過秤
軟油	噸	250萬	本溪產	淨油帶桶
高級軟油	噸	280萬	鞍山產	淨油帶桶
精重油	噸	300萬	鞍山產	淨油帶桶
油焦子	噸	440萬	鞍山產	淨油帶桶
檢油原料	噸	75萬	撫順產	散裝
一號變壓器油	噸	130萬	撫順產	淨油不帶桶
二號變壓器油	噸	65萬	吉林產	5加侖帶皮
三號變壓器油	噸	58萬	吉林產	5加侖帶皮
銳子油	噸	45萬	吉林產	5加侖帶皮

天津：三民道四號東北工業部天津辦事處  
洽購處 北京：西四牌樓三三號信託局五金電料部5481

### 行情表

品名	單位	價格
大米	斤	...
小麥	斤	...
黃豆	斤	...
綠豆	斤	...
黑豆	斤	...
芝麻	斤	...
花生油	斤	...
菜油	斤	...
豬油	斤	...
白糖	斤	...
食鹽	斤	...

### 迎六一國際兒童節全市影院特選映佳片獻禮！

影院	片名	時間
大華	光明	...
華新	光明	...
中央	光明	...

### 立信會計補習學校

98%粉狀 規格保證 歡迎選購

天津：三民道四號東北工業部天津辦事處

### 中國大戲院

今日放映：...

### 天津衛生製冰場

氨水 人造冰 冷藏

地址：一區南京路一號

### 華新大戲院

今日放映：...

### 本報承印

各種印刷業務